London, May 4 The Unionist leaders in the last general elections had a social programme, and it was a radical one. Mr. Chamberlain, who is the apostle of Tory Democracy in succession to Lord Randolph Churchill, proposed it, and it was supported by Mr. Arthur Balfour. It included a comprehensive scheme of employers' liabilities for accidents, legislation for enabling workmen and agricultural laborers to purchase their homes, and pensions for old age. Until last night nothing has been done to redeem any of these piedges. Mr. Chamberlain has been forced to support various measures for the relief of denominational schools and landlords, and to stare out of countenance the grim ghost of his former Radical self. A reward for this harassing and dispiriting exercise came last night when the Employers' Liability bill was introduced. The reproachful glance of that perturbed and restless ghost was not to be dreaded and Mr. Chamberlain was at ease and trium-

The bill was introduced by the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, one of the mildest-mannered and least aggressive members of the Government. With a placid, amiable face and with an agreeable, conversational style, he discharged his functions as the nominal author of the measure. He opened with a critical review of the Liberal proposals of 1894, and a well-digested exposition of the complex German system of workmen's insurance, and finally explained the principles and applications of the Government measure. It was neither a great nor even a clear speech. It left the House in the dark respecting the scope and practical operation of the measure. He was exposed at once to a hot fire of questions from Mr. Asquith, Sir Charles Dilke and other critics, and the House was confused by explanations which lacked the essential element of lucidity. It was not until Mr. Chamberlain, the responsible leader of the Tory Democracy, took the floor and answered inquiries and objections that uncertainty was dispelled, and the real motives and precise bearings of the measure were disclosed. In reality it is his bill, and it is a sincere and honest attempt to redeem, at least tentatively, one of the most important pledges of the Unionist party.

A LIMITED APPLICATION ONLY.

The bill involves a limited application of a general principle in dealing with workmen's accidents. The principle is compensation for industrial accidents, without reference to cause or contributory negligence. The limitations relate first to the scale of compensation, which is a low one, especially for death from accident, and, secondly, to the trades and occupations which are dealt with, household servants, agricultural laborers, sailors, longshoremen, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and other large classes of workmen being excluded from the benefits of the system. Within the included trades compensation will be provided for on the following scale: 1. For death, three years' wages, not less than \$750 and not more than \$1,500. 2. For disability, permanent or otherwise be-yond two weeks, 50 per cent of wages not exceeding \$5. This compensation is to be obtained without legal expense. It will either be settled by agreement between employer and workman, or by arbitration, or by the County Court Judge in the last resort, the costs of adjudication being met by the State.

The Liberal Government's Employers' Liability bill was taken in hand by a grand committee recruited from all sections of the Commons, and was passed after every clause and line had been debated in the report stage. The Lords amended it by incorporating in it the principle of "contracting out," or enabling employers and employed to agree upon their own terms. This amendment the Gladstone Government was unwilling to accept, and the measure was abandoned after it had been wrecked in the upper house. That bill aimed to secure the unrestricted application of a limited principle of liability to all trades and occupations. It held emnegligence, but excluded those occurring after compensation was a limited one which could not have been applied to a large proportion of acci-dents. It was a measure which would have pro-moted litigation over the vital question of negli-gence, and was contemptuously described last night by Mr. Chamberlain as a Lawyers' Em-ployment bill. ployment bill.

THE UNIONIST PRINCIPLE.

principle of universal compensation. Whether the workman is injured or killed through his own fault or through the negligence of his employer with legal expenses. Compensation is_arranged on a simple and definite plan, and litigation is avoided. The fact of the injury establishes the claim for compensation without reference to the circumstances in which the accident occurred, or offered to the workmen are better than those provided by law. Otherwise an effective and inexpensive method of securing compensation for all accidents in certain trades is secured by law. The principle is universal, but the application of it is restricted to a definite number of industrial trades and occupations. Within these trades only 12 per cent of accidents are now covered by the common law. This bill will have, according to Mr. Chamberlain, unrestricted application to the remaining 88 per cent. The trades and occupations not included in its operation will remain as at present under the common law.

While restrictions upon the application of the bill narrow its scope materially, a new principle, which has never before been recognized in British legislation, has been introduced. This is the idea that compensation for accidents is a burden employers ought to carry as a trade Under the universal insurance system in Germany, employers are required to insure their workmen, clerks and servants against ac-cident. Under the provisions of this bill those employed in the service of railways, factories, employed in the service of railways, factories, mines, quarries and engineering works will be insured by their employers against accident. The German system goes much further, compelling employers to contribute weekly to insurance funds against sickness, chronic invalidism and incapacity in old age, portions of the wages of those employed by them being reserved for the those employed by them being reserved for the same purpose. The Employers' Liability bill is a small measure in comparison with that vast and complex insurance system, essentially socialistic in idea, which has been introduced in Germany; but it is the first step in the same direc-tion, and a long one.

The principle is clearly explained by Mr. Chamberlain. Raliroad corporations, mine-owners, manufacturers, quarry-owners and other classes manufacturers, quarry-owners and other classes of employers specifically included in the bill are to be held responsible for all injuries to those in their service. They create risks for workmen and must bear the burden of compensation for all injuries. It is a trade charge bearing directly upon profits, and must be met without reference to the question of contributory negligence or employers' responsibility. The workmen in those trades are virtually insured against accident and entitled to a fixed schedule of compensation simply because they suffer injury. The employer is liable in any event, although the fault may not be his own; but if there has been gross neglect of safeguards on there has been gross neglect of safeguards on his part, the workman is not constrained to ac-cept the low rates of compensation, but may cept the low rates of compensation, but may institute a suit under the act now in force for heavy penalties. The employer creates a general risk for accident, and is held responsible for it, although the workman himself may have been criminally careless. If he neglects any important safeguard with serious results, the workman can sue him in the courts and obtain as beavy damages as possible. The new measure addled upon a large body of employers a heavy rade expense for compulsory insurance of their workmen.

The Liberal project would have enabled any THE ISSUE TO BE SEIZED. damages provided the employer, through neglect, was responsible for injuries. The Conservative measure creates an employers' liability in certain trades for any accident that may occur. The contrast is so startling that one finds it difficult to believe that the House of Lords only four years ago insisted upon defeating the more

conservative measure by an unnecessary amend-ment. Tory democracy now brings in a more radical measure, with socialism in the core, and the Conservative party accepts it as a moderate and statesmanlike concession to the interests of labor. The limitations respecting the classes of trades and occupations affected by this scheme of trades and occupations affected by this scatter, of legislation do not alter its essential character. In that respect it is more important than anything to which the Lords took exception in Mr. Asquith's exceedingly cautious and Whiggish

measure.

"The Dally Chronicie," which is in sympathetic touch with the trades-union leaders, at once hails this measure as a new landmark in legislation for labor, "The Dally News," following Mr Asquith, who seems to have been unusually dull and sluggish last night, threatens obstruction from the trades-unions, and does not obstruction from the trades-unions, and does not appear to be aware that a great concession of vital principle has been made to the working world. A social question has been taken up by the Government, and it will be settled in a democratic way. Let the responsibility of any class of employers for any and every accident be established, and compensation for all accidental injuries is only a question of time. What is a trade charge for one occupation will become in time a common burden upon all employers in England. Mr. Chamberlain, in carrying out his social programme, has begun ployers in England. Mr. Chamberlain, in carrying out his social programme, has begun with compensation for accidents; but the logic of that primary concession is far-reaching. If employers, when not at fault, can be called upon to insure their workmen against accidents, why may they not also be compelled to insure against sickness, chronic invalidism, and the infirmities of old age? That is State Socialism in Germany. It may be the Tory Democracy of England in the twentieth century.

I. N. F.

DE LOME'S MESSAGE TO MADRID.

HE HOPES THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT OF-FEND SPANISH DIGNITY.

London, May 17 .- The correspondent of "The Standard" at Madrid says:

"I understand that Senor De Lôme, the Spanish Minister at Washington, telegraphs to the Government that he still has hopes that President McKinley's message on the relief of distressed Americans in Cuba will be so worded as not to change the cordial relations between the two Governments, because Spain has already stated her readiness to make all concessions compatible with her dignity, and is disposed to allow the United States to relieve distressed American citizens now in the island, under the supervision of the colonial authorities."

IN BEHALF OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS. A LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING HELD IN A WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Washington, May 16 .- An enthusiastic audience of men and women, many of them well known in Washington, packed the Columbia Theatre to its loors this afternoon at a monster meeting held in on the platform were Senators Gallinger and Allen, ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina; the Rev. Hugh Johnson, paster of the Metropolitan Methodist the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, and a

Johnson, paster of the Metropolitan Methodist Church; the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, and a number of others. General William Henry Browne, president of the Cuban League, called the meeting to order and introduced Senator Gallinger as the presiding officer. The Senator made a brief address and read a number of letters and telegrams of regret, among the writers being Senators Frye, Chandler and Burrows and Commander Clarkson, of the G. A. R.

Mr. Chandler said in part:

"As I wish to see the United States declare and maintain the independence of the island as France did that of the American colonies and made the United States a nation, of course I shall, as a practical friend, vote for every minor method tending to the same beneficent end. I hope and believe that Congress and the President will soon formally recognize a state of war and Cuban belligerency. This step, followed as it will be by all the other independent nations of the Western Hemisphere, cannot fail to insure the Cuban independence which is sought for. Moreover, without delay we ought to send a feet to enter the harbors and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atraccious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Spanish generals."

Karl Decker, of Washington, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, rideuled the claims sent out by General Weyler that the island had been pacified, and sald that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States the Cubans would certainly win.

Senator Allen, of Nebroska, said that if the President were to send a fleet to Havana war in the island would cease in thirty days, and it would not be necessary to fire a gun. Mrs. Clara Belle Brown, of the Woman's National Cuban League; the Rev. Dr. Kent, Mrs. Lincoln, vice-director of the Woman's League, and the Rev. Mr. Ennis also spoke.

the Woman's League, and the Rev. Mr. Ennis also spoke.

Ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, read a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They carnestly protested against "the barbarous and inhuman methods" of Spain in conducting the war in Cuba, declared that this Government should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and that Cuba had demonstrated that it was her manifest destiny that, like Mexico, she should be free and independent, without the payment to Spain of any indemnity.

A private letter received in this city from an American resident 'n Sancti Spiritus was read, which gives the following details of the death of Colonel Carlos Aguirre, a Cuban officer, resident of New-York for twenty years, whose family is well known in this city. It is dated at Sancti Spiritus, May 7, and the portion referred to is as follows: "I send a letter to you with the request that you will be so kind as to send it to Colonel Aguirre's wife and children in New-York. He was killed last week by the Spaniards, and, half alive, was dragged by the guerillas with a rope around his neek into the town, and to General Obregon. Aguirre had a silver watch, with his picture in it, and about \$360 in gold, which the soldiers took from him."

Colonel Aguirre was a brother of Major-General Aguirre, the Cuban leader who died in the field last winter a few days after Macco's death.

LEE AND CALHOUN ALERT.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVES PURSUE THEIR

Havana, May 16 (via Key West).—Through Consul-General Lee, W. J. Calhoun, the Special Commissioner appointed by the United States Government to examine into the matter of the killing of Dr. Ruiz, has officially informed the Spanish Government of the fact of his arrival, adding that he is awaiting communications from the Spanish Government and the naming of a representative, who is expected to co-operate with him. Mr. Calhoun's inquiries will be confined entirely to the Ruiz case. Consul-General Lee and Commissioner Calhoun on Friday visited the city jail and talked with the prisoners there, including Señor Viondi, counsel for General Sanguily, and Señor Garcia, correspondent of a New-York newspaper. Señor Garcia is charged with publishing "untrustworthy and alarming anti-Spanish news." Señor Garcia attempted to plead American citizenship in his defence, but so far he has been unable to produce the proofs of this citizenship, and in official circles here it is considered doubtful whether he will be able to demonstrate that he is a citizen of the United States. Many of the Spanish officials believe that Consul-General Lee will not be able to do anything for him. Dr. Ruiz, has officially informed the Spanish Gov-

GOMEZ IN PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Havana, May 16 (via Key West).—According to official advices received here, General Gomez, fleeling before the columns of General Weyler, is now in the virgin forests of the Province of Puerto Principe, west of the Jucaro-Moron trocha. Some persons believe he has succeeded in crossing the persons believe he has succeeded in crossing the trocha and escaping by sea with a few men. It seems to be pretty well settled that he is now at seems to be pretty well settled that he is now at least four hundred miles from Havana, and consequently there is little fear of an attack on the city by the insurgents.

THE PRESIDENT STILL IN DOUBT. Washington, May 16.-President McKinley has not yet decided whether he will send a message to Congress on the Cuban situation. He still has the mat-ter under consideration and will not finally de-termine what he will do until to-morrow morning.

Genoa, May 16.—To-day a bronze medallion in memory of Daniel O'Connell, the celebrated Irish patriot and orator, was unveiled in the façade of the Palazzo de Asarta, where he died on May 15, 1847. The unveiling was preceded by a solemn mass and procession in the Cathedral of Sana Siro, the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa.

Meridian, Miss., May 16.—A southbound mail and a northern excursion train on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad came into collision on a curve near Huil's, Ala., vesterday afternoon. Six persons were more or less seriously injured. The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping.

Charlotte, N. Y., May 16.—George Wright, of Pictou, Can., arrived in Charlotte yesterday with a kit of carpenter's tools, for the purpose of going to work for his uncle, Mr. Wright, of Syracuse, to whom he had hired out under contract. The customs inspector apprehended him, and he was compelled to return to Canada to-day on the steamer Alexandria.

Between this measure, introduced by a Conservative Home Minister, and Mr. Asquith's bill of 1894, there is, indeed, nothing in common.

Alexandria.

Rochester, N. Y. May 16.—William Smith, aged sixteen, to-day, while attempting to recover a ball which had been thrown into the river, was drowned. When the body was recovered, the lad held the ball tightly classed in his hand.

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE THE CIVIL SER-VICE BILL.

ONE OF THEIR LEADERS SAYS THEY WILL MAKE THE FIGHT ON IT NEXT FALL -- A RE-

Albany, May 16 (Special) .- A prominent Democratic politician said yesterday: "We shall now .ake Governor Black's attempt to destroy the competitive system of examining applicants for places in the Civil Service our main battle-cry in the fall campaign of this State. Hitherto it has been the plan to make the fight on the Raines

Liquor Tax law, but we no think that more po-

litical profit can be made out of the Governor's action in signing the Lexow bill." It will be rather strange to hear Tammany Hall orators and other members of the "short hair" Democracy declaiming from the stump in behalf of Civil Service Reform. More serious, from a Republican point of view, will be the attitude of the independent voters of the State, who comprise a large portion of the Republican party. There has been no demand from them that the State and city offices should be thrown open

to the occupation of spoilsmen. On the contrary, there have been many expressions by them of opposition to the bill which Mr. Black favored and then signed. Mr. Black's first duty under the new law will be to summon the State Civil Service Commisstoners-Willard A. Cobb, of Lockport; George P. Lord, of Dundee, and Silas W. Burt, of New-York-and have them draw up new regulations for the Civil Service examinations. Mr. Cobb and Mr. Lord are active members of the Republican machine. They will with great pleas-

ure prepare regulations of the most "practical"

kind. Silas W. Burt, on the other hand, is an independent-minded man and an expert in Civil Service matters, who will assuredly look with dismay on Mr. Black's order to frame rules

which differentiate between "merit" and

Carl Schurz and his companions of the State Civil Service Reform Association informed Gov-ernor Black, although in veiled language, that ernor Black, although in veiled language, that as soon as his act was signed a suit would be brought to test its constitutionality. There will be a conflict in the courts, therefore, as soon as the first appointment is made under the new law. The Civil Service reformers are not at all hopeless as to the action of the Court of Appeals. They call attention to the fact that the Court, in its decision on the Brooklyn cases, declared that the appointing officer could not also be the examiner. Yet that is the essence of the Governor's bill; it is the system he seeks to establish.

In all the State Departments there are a large number of veteran clerks, who have been retained for many years because of their efficiency. When Republican State officers have been asked to remove these men they have declined to do so, on the ground that these clerks are good servants of the State, and that, even if they were removed, under the Civil Service regulations the incompetent men suggested for the places held by them could not pass an examination which would permit of their appointment. Since Governor Black's bill was presented to the Legislature, however, political pressure has been put upon the State officials to make changes and to make them at once. Letters have been received from all parts of the State asking when the non-competitive spoils system would go into effect. It is the general opinion of those who ought to know that the operation of the new law will be disastrous. In all the State Departments there are a large

SUICIDE OF A DENTIST'S WIFE.

SHE LEAPS FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW AT HER HOME.

Mrs. Annie Goodsell, forty years old, the wife of Dr. Benjamin H. Goodsell, a dentist, at No. 1 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., committed suicide at 12:30 o'clock this morning by jumping from the fourth-story window at her home. body struck the stoop of the building, and her neck was broken. The couple had been married for eighteen years, and there are three children.

The youngest child had been put to bed, and the woman was in a front room talking to her two oldest children. She suddenly left them, ran to the

window and jumped out. Dr. Goodsell was not at home at the time. It is believed that the woman was demosted.

TWO MEN DROWNED IN THE BRONX. THROWN INTO THE RIVER BY THE CAPSIZING OF

THEIR BOAT-NEITHER IDENTIFIED.

Bronx River at West Farms. The two rowed about half a mile up the river, to a little mound of land known as Hat Island. While they were chang-

land known as Hat Island. While they were changing places there the boat overturned and the two were thrown into the river. Several boatmen went to their rescue, but by the time they reached the upturned boat the men had disappeared.

Later both bodies were recovered. One was that of a man about twenty-one years old. In one of the pockets of his clothing was found a letter addressed to Louis Werner, but no address was given. The only other articles found were a sliver watch, a knife and some pencils? The second body was that of a man about twenty-two. He was dressed in dark clothing, and in his pocket was a membership card to Cooper Union, bearing the name J. Roth. On the back of the card was written; "Miss Mayer, music teacher, No. 313 Fifth-st." Miss Mayer said she had no idea who the man was.

DISTRESS CAUSED BY THE OVERFLOW OF THE

Sir: The overflow of the Yazoo and Tensas basins to a depth unprecedented in the history of this sechills in and around this city. The number ranges from 5,000 to 10,000. They are for the most part the from 5,000 to 10,000. They are for the most part the most poverty-stricken of the agricultural laborers of this section. They came here from their homes, picked up by passing steamers, or brought here in dugouts and skiffs. The most of them lost even their scanty clothes and household goods. The citizens of Vicksburg, white and colored, have helped them to the extent of their means. The flood continues. The waters are failing so slowly that there is scant prospect of raising a crop and their ordinary source of supplies is cut off.

The Government has been giving them a small quantity of sait pork and meal. The most of them are accustomed to an outdoor life with plenty of vegetable food. They are sickening under this dieting. They need a few articles, such as rice, grits, beans, peas and vegetables.

I should esteem it a great favor if you would call attention to this condition of things and ask your readers to contribute as they feel disposed of money or articles of food or clothing. The receipt of these supplies and money will be duly acknowledged through the columns of your paper as well as the city press.

ENN CREPTION SUGGESTED

AN INSCRIPTION SUGGESTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As I learn from an article in to-day's Tribune that suggestions are being offered Mayor Strong for the inscription on the brick from General Grant's tomb, I would suggest General Grant's own words: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

New-Haven, May 13, 1897.

HERESY AND PERSECUTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A general proposition may be unquestionably true, yet some accidental circumstance may make the proposition inapplicable in a given case. As a the proposition inapplicable in a given case. As a general proposition it is undoubtedly true that in this free country of ours every man may speak his mind on any subject whatever—literary, scientific, political or religious. But a man ceases to be simply a man when there is added to him the accident of public position. He is free to accept or to decline the position, but if he accept it he accepts with it the then solf-imposed limitations of official courtesy, propriety, dignity and honor. What an outery would be made, and justly made, were the Judges of our Supreme Court, or of any court, to pervert their official influence for the promotion of their personal opinions on either politics or religion!

pervert their obtains an either politics of religion!

The principle is equally applicable to preachers, some of whom (not all, happily) insist on continuing to preach from the same pulpits new doctrinal views which they have adopted, but which are utterly at variance with their voluntarily accepted ordination or installation vows.

Trials for heresy in such cases are not at all of the nature of persecution. They are a logical necessity. The charges may not be substantiated; they may be injudiciously made. But they are legitimate, and indicate an honest, even if a mistaken, purpose on the part of those who make them. When a minister is tried for preaching and continuing to preach what are sincerely believed by his brethren to be erroneous views, he is not tried for entertaining herelical opinions merely. He is tried for committing persistently a serious fallacy—the fallacy which has been long known to logicians as the "fallacy of accident."

University Heights, New-York, May II, 1891.

J. D. SPRAKER DEAD.

AND FAILED IN BUSINESS ABOUT

A YEAR AGO. Managua, Nicaragua, May 16.—J. D. Spraker, son-in-law of John H. Starin, died here at 8 o'clock this morning from malaria and heart affection. He was buried this evening at 6 o'clock.

James D. Spraker was, until a little over a year ago, accounted one of the most prosperous steamship and general supply merchants in New-York. His sudden failure then came as a surprise to many of his friends, even his family having been ignorant that his affairs were in disorder. So successfully

that his affairs were in disorder. So successfully, indeed, had his real position been kept secret that his rating in some commercial registers was put at a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Spraker came of an old and respected family of this State. The earliest representative in America arrived from Germany in the latter part of the last century, and founded the town of Sprakers, N. Y. Most of the Sprakers have lived in the last century, and founded the town of Sprakers, N. Y. Most of the Sprakers have lived in the last century, and founded the town of Sprakers, N. Y. Most of the Sprakers have lived in the last century, and founded the town of Sprakers, N. Y. Most of the Spraker shave lived in the last century, and founded the town of Sprakers, N. Y. Most of the Spraker started life as a railroad clerk. He married a daughter of Mr. Starin when about twenty-five years old, and for a period was successful in a general commission business he started at about the time of his marriage. The bride's father gave the couple the house No. & West Forty-fifth-st., in which they lived until Mr. Spraker's failure, and everything appeared to favor them. With Mrs. Starin they went on an extended trip to Europe. Later on several misfortunes—the chief of which was the loss of two new ships which he had neglected to insure—considerably decreased his fortune. But he still retained his big store at West and Cedar sts., which supplied the Starin boats with provisions and did a large amount of trade with other lines and with hotels. But Mr. Spraker had always been extravagant in his mode of life, and this was the cause of the ultimate failure of his business. Later he separated from his wife and went away from here.

GEORGE WOOD.

George Wood, who until 1896 was a member of George Wood, who until 1896 was a member of the banking house of Work, Strong & Co., died at his home, No. 105 East Eighteenth-st., on Saturday, He was sixty-four years old, and was born in Chillicothe, Ohio. He came to New-York in 1853, and entered the banking business. His health failed, and he retired from active business last year. He was a member of the Riding Club, and leaves a widow, a son and a daughter. The funeral will be held at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Louis L. Scovel died at his home, No. 170 Statest., Brooklyn, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He was employed in the Sub-Treasury in this city for thirty years, and at the time of his this city for thirty years, and at the time of his death was head bookkeeper there. He was born in Albany in 1823, and in the war served as a purser in the Navy. Mr. Scovel had lived in Brooklyn for the last eight years, and was a member of the Legion of Honor and the Royal Arcanum. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The funeral will be held at 5:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of the First Preshyterian Church, will officiate. The burtal will be in Albany.

THOMAS THACHER.

Thomas Thacher, who died in this city Saturday. was born in June, 1819, at Yarmouthport, Mass., on

was born in June, 1819, at Yarmouthport, Mass., on land granted his ancestors in 1629. It has been the home of all his Thacher ancestors in this country. They nave all been buried upon it, and he will be furied there also.

He went to Boston in 1845; was in the wholesale drygoods business. He came to New-York in 1857, and was a commission merchant, receiving naval stores from North Carolina. During the war he handled large amounts of the staples of the West, which previously had gone down the Mississippi. He foreclosed the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company against Jay Gould; was made a receiver, and reorganized it under the name of the Keokuk and Western. He had been retired a number of years.

THE MARQUIS MAFFAI DI BOGLIO. St. Petersburg, May 16.—The Marquis Maffai di Boglio, Italian Ambassador to Russia, is dead.

ARCHBISHOP OF BENEVENTO. Rome, May 16.-Cardinal Camillo Sicilano di Rende. Archbishop of Benevento, is dead. He was born in 1847, and received the red hat in 1887.

London, May 16.—E. H. Stretch, the Oxford oars-man, who rowed in the Oxford-Cambridge races of 1894, 1895 and 1896, died Friday from peritonitis.

CHARLES ROBERT BARRY. Dublin, May 16 .- The Right Hon. Charles Robert

who, as Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1868, prosecuted the so-called Fenians, is dead. He was born in 1825, was admitted to the Irish bar in 1848, was made Queen's Counsel in 1859, was a member of Parliament for Dungarvan from 1865 to 1868, was Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1868 to 1870 and was Attorney-General from 1870 to 1872.

BUYERS IN TOWN.

Max Cohn, Pittsfield, Mass,—Clothing. Broad-way Central.

Strohm, Fisher & Co., Evansville, Ind.—Fred Strohm, drygoods, etc.; R. Davidson, drygoods, etc., No. 37 Bleecker-st. Broadway Central.

Reeves, Veeder & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—G. S. Veeder, drygoods, etc. Broadway Central. Reeves, Veeder & Co., Schenectady, N. 1.—G. S. Veeder, drygoods, etc. Broadway Central.
Putnam & Allmann, Massillon, Ohio—J. C. F. Putnam, clothing. Stuart.
J. Plaut & Co., Danbury, Conn.—H. D. Plaut, millinery, Marlborough.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.—I. Spear, millinery and fancy goods. Marlborough.
Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cieveland, Ohio—M. Halle, hosiery. Normandie.
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.—H. I. Mills, knit goods; F. A. Bischoff, representing, No. 104 Worth-st. Normandie.
Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.—Fred Goll, domestics, linens, whitegoods, dressgoods and upholstery goods, No. 56 Worth-st. Normandie.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.—G. F. Bayle, dressgoods, silks and velvets, No. 2 Walker-st. Normandie.
J. Edward Bird & Co., Baltimore, Md.—J. Edward

Walker-st. Normandie.

J. Edward Bird & Co., Baltimore, Md.—J. Edward Bird, drygoods, etc. St. Denis.

H. H. Sturtevant & Co., Janesville, Ohio—H. H. Sturtevant, drygoods, etc. Glisey.

A. Mark's Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.—Isaac Mark, linens, white goods, underwear and notions. St. Cloud.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio-M. C. McBride, representing, No. 51 Leonard-st. Im-Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.—Max Newman, dress goods and cloths, No. 55 Franklin-st. Hoff-Man.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, III.—B. Mayer, cloaks and suits, No. 115 Worth-st. Hoffman.
Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio—A.
Printz, cloaks and suits. Hoffman.

Woodburn, Cone & Steele, Franklin, Penn.-J. W. Steele, drygoods, etc. Gilsey. Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.—John Porteous, drygoods, etc. Albert.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.—Alexander Leith, cloaks and suits, No. 55 White-st.

Lowry & Goebel, Cincinnati, Ohio.—J. Goebel, carpets. Grand.

Bernswanger, Fleischman & Co.—C. Fleischman, woollens; J. Fleischman, woollens. Imperial.

Strauss Bros. & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio—S. Strauss, drygoods, etc. Imperial.

COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS.

HOW TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

In the absence of precedent perhaps the promptest way would be the best, and that would be to demand of the Spanish Government the immediate liberation of all American citizens now under restraint in Cuba, with a permit to leave the island, this demand to be accompanied by the dispatch of one or more warships with a relief fund and authority to assist and bring away every American citizen, man, woman or child, who may seek the protection of the flag.

CHARITY NOT POLITICS.

From The Philadelphia Record. From The Philadelphia Record.

President McKinley's purpose to send a message to Congress recommending an appropriation to relieve the distress of American citizens who are reported to be suffering from want in Cuba can searcely be deemed a sufficient reason for the reintroduction of the Cuban question as a live issue into

MR. DINGLEY AND THE SENATE BILL. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. From The St. Louis on the Senate Committee's Mr. Dingley's views on the Senate Committee's proposed changes in the bill will attract great atten-tion for he is, and has been for years past, a recog-nized authority on the tariff question. Moreover, he undoubtedly voices the views of the majority of the

Republicans of the House on this measure. Governor Black's extraordinary memorandum of approval of the Civil Service bill of ruination was published in "The Eagle" last night. It was a memorandum unfit to be made. No man has ever before held the office of Governor of New-York State who would have made such a memorandum.

THE OTHER VIEW. From The Troy Times. The memorandum liself is the best argument for the bill. The Governor approves the measure as being the most effective yet devised to assure both the literary equipment that is fundamental to all public service and also the particular apitude vital to any form of that service. The State's Civil Service will be liberated and Americanized.

THE SKIPPER SCEPTICAL.

HE WAS A SON-IN-LAW OF JOHN H. STARIN, DOUBTS WHETHER HIS SALVATION CREW

WILL KEEP RELIGION. TESTERDAY THERE WERE SERVICES ON THE

SNOWDEN, AND THE BAND PLAYED

AND KORN, THE GER-

MAN. PREACHED. The Salvation Navy that came into this port Saturday lay at anchor off Liberty Island all day yesterday. To be sure, the navy has only one yessel at present, but there was a time when the Salvation Army had only one post. Great was the amazement of the old salts that love to sit on the Battery seawall of a fine day and spin impossible The conversion, as a counted in The Tribune yes-terday morning, has as yet affected only the members of the crew, but the crew have great hopes for their officers, and they say that it is still a long way to England.

The Salvation Navy held services yesterday afternoon aboard their ship, and a number of the curious, who had heard that about the only time prayer was heard aboard the ordinary sailing vessel was when she was about to sink, rowed out to attend and incidentally to hear the band.

Captain Roland welcomed the visitors with hearty hospitality. The captain is a short, heavily built Britisher, who looks the embodiment of good nature. His hair and short mustache are gray and his face is weather-beaten from exposure to a hundred gales and the sun of every zone. He is not a Christian himself, but he says he has no objection to prayers aboard his ship. "I dunno's it does the men any good," he said yesterday. "I've been with this crew goin' on seventeen months now and I've never had any trouble with 'em; but there's no reason why I should. I treat 'em like men, whether they're black or white, and I never let my officers call a man out of his name. When we touched at Honolulu the Yankee skippers there were a bit jealous of the good discipline of my

were a bit jealous of the good discipline of my boys and the fine appearance they made, but they could have the same if they'd treat their boys as I do mine. At this point a tall, broad-shouldered, black-bearded young German appeared and whispered to the captain, who produced two hymn books, an-nounced that the service was about to begin, and led the way to the deck.

NOTHING SINFUL ABOUT TOBACCO. "The boys have stuck it out pretty well since the boys have stuck it out pretty wen since that one fall from grace at Honolulu." said the captain in answer to a question. "The only thing that seems to bother 'em is tobacco, an', accordin' to my way o' thinkin,' there's nothin' sinful in the use of tobacco. But Korn there, the boy that asked for the hymn books, he's the stroke oar in all this business, and he allows they've got to cut tobacco

for the hymn books, he's the stroke oat in an abusiness, and he allows they've got to cut tobacco out of their rations, an' all but two or three of 'em have."

By this time Korn had assembled the crew of fourteen men and they mustered opposite the main hatch and sat on a spare spar that lay there, along with the chief mate. Owen Williams. The latest convert was the carpenter, a gigantic Russian named Christian Antmann, who believes that his parents were prophetic when they named him. He was converted when the bark left Honolulu, and he is now one of the most enthusiastic of the crew. Korn wore a Salvation Army coat and cap. His trousers came to the tops of his shoes, which were tied with twine. Most of the crew were barefogted. Korn lost no time in opening the meeting, announcing that the services would begin with the singing of "Old Hundred." Then those rough representatives of half a dozen nationalities sang slowly and in good time:

All people that on earth do dwell

sentatives of half a dozen nationalities sain slowly and in good time:

All people that on earth do dwell Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice.

Him serve with mirth, His praise foretell;
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

They sang pretty well, too, and the captain whispered, "That boy Korn taught it all to 'em. When he begun on 'em they didn't know 'Old Hundred' from half a gaie." The congregation followed this up with "What's Friend We Have in Jesus." Korn's prayer was of the orthodox sort, such as may be heard any evening in a Salvation Army meeting. He prayed for the ship and the crew and the officers and the visitors, and for many other classes of persons. Then the crew sang "Nearer, My God to Thee," after which Korn read the parable of the sower and proceeded to preach with that as his text. He spoke perfectly good English, save for a slight German accent, and he drew the usual lessons from the parable. He might have been a regularly ordained minister of a Protestant church so far as his language and theology went.

THE DARKEY LOOKS ON IT AS A JOKE. THE DARKEY LOOKS ON IT AS A JOKE.

The crew listened to him with the closest atten-tion except the big West Indian negro who played the drum in the band. He seemed to regard the whole affair as an exceedingly diverting spectacle

the drum in the band. He seemed to regard the whole affair as an exceedingly diverting spectacle and showed his enormous snow-white teeth in a constant grin. However, after the crew sang "Gates Alar" and the band struck up another hymn he banged with great zeal the drum the carpenter had made out of a shark's bladder and a barrel. Korn played a zliher, and others of the crew performed upon a triangle, a three-stringed violin, a banjo and an accordion. They played something that is new to these parts, but is better than a slap in the face.

Korn explained afterward that he usually had the band play while the rest of the crew sang, but that he didn't do it yesterday because he thought the service would seem more solemn to strangers without the band. Korn himself is a man of education. He is only twenty-seven years old, and was educated at Berlin in Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. His father is a paymaster in the Garde Cuirasslers of the German Army. He went to sea when a boy of sixteen, and "got religion," as the captain put it, while attending a meeting of "Believers" in Newcastle, New South Wales, a little more than a year ago. Since then he has converted at least one shipload of saliers and, as already said, he has hopes of the officers.

Captain Roland is still somewhat doubtful as to the staying powers of the crew. "They stuck to it pretty well." he said, after we sailed from Newcastle, until we put into Honoliulu, and then they made up for lost time, all excepting Korn-who's a stayer and no mistake—and "Jake" Thompson, who plays the triangle. But Korn and Jake brought em around all right again, and they're still full o' religion, as you see. But, if they went off the handle at Honoliulu after only sixty odd days o' recitude, what they'll do here when they get shore leave, after 133 days o' abstinence from evil, is what I'm waitin' to see."

I'm waltin' to see." YVETTE GUILBERT MARRIED.

London, May 16 .- The Paris correspondent of "The Sunday Times" says that Yvette Guilbert has been hiding from newspaper men and others for several days. It is now known, however, that she is married to Dr. Schiller, though the whole matter has been kept a secret. It is announced that she will not leave the stage.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

low throughout the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States and the central valleys, also on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen on the northern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is warmer in the lake regions, the central valleys and the Rocky Mountain slope. Occasional showers have occurred near the New-England coast, in the West Gulf States and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The weather has been fair in all other districts. Fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the central valleys and the lake regions, but occasional showers may occur on the Rocky Mountain plateau and slope. The temperature will rise slowly in all the districts east of the Mississippi River.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Maine and New-Hampshire, fair, except showers near the coast; easterly winds. Manuschusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair, ex-cept occasional showers near the coast; warmer, north-easterly winds, becoming variable. Vermont and Eastern New-York, fair; warmer, variable winds.

winds.

Editor Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair; north-easterly winds.

Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Chie, fair, warmer; light southeasterly winds.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 67 65 63 61 59 30.0 In this diagram a continuous write line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

day was fale and mild. The temperature ranged between 59 and 67 degrees, the average (62% degrees) being 314 degrees lower than that of Saturday and 7% lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

Almost everybody knows somebody whose stubborn Cough or Lung trouble was cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

MARRIED.

HOYT-M'GEORGE-May 15, by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Lizzie B. McGeorge to George H. Hoyt. No cards.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be inforsed with full name and address.

Utica papers please copy.

vary Baptist Church, West Sith-at., New York City.
CHASE—At Yorktown, N. Y., May 15, Mary Jane Chaea, relict Alansen H. Chase, aged 85 years 5 months 29 days.
Funeral services Monday, 2 p. m., at residence Mr. George
B. Fowler, Yorktown, N. Y.
Carriages to meet 19:30 a. m. train from New-York at Peckskill Depot.
CONKLIN—On Sunday morning, May 16, Mrs. Julia L.
Conklin, in her 80th year, mother of Stanley L. and Roland R. Conkiln.
Funeral services will be held at the residence, No. 173
West 72d-st., at 3 p. m., Wednesday,
CONKLIN—On Friday, May 16, at his residence, No. 100
Dean-st., Brooking, Benjamin Y. Conklin, in his 68th year, principal of Public School No. 3, Brooklyn, Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, May 17, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
Interment at Southold, Long Island.
KING—On Saturday, May 15, Mary M., widow of the

Interment at Scuthold, Long Island.

KING—On Saturday, May 15, Mary M., widow of the Rev. Samuel W. King, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, the Rev. Charles W. King, No. 850 Hancock-et., Brooklyn, this (Mondar) evening, at 8 o'clock.

LEE—At Boonton, N. J., Friday, May 14, Anna Chaswick, wife of William C. Lee, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, Samuel Chadwick, No. 277 6th-ave., Newark, N. J., at 11 a. m., Monday, May 17.

Interment private.

LENHART—The death of Rudelph Liephart, or Samuel LENHART—The death of Rudelph Liephart, or Samuel

LIENHART—The death of Rudolph Lienhart, on Sunday,
May 16, in the 64th year of his age, at his home. No.
133 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, is sorrowfully announced
by his grief-stricken family.
Funeral service on Tuesday evening, the 18th, at 8 o'clock,
at the residence. at the residence,

MARETZEK—On Friday, May 14, 1807, Max Maretzek, in
his 76th year.

Funeral at 1:30 p. m., on Monday, May 17, from his late
residence at Fleasant Plains, Staten Island.

Carriages will meet train boat leaving New-York at 18:30
p. m.

p. m. PARRY—Sarah Agusta, daughter of the late David and Mary Parry, at Highland Falls, N. Y., at Parry Home-stead, Saturday, May 15, Funeral Tuesday, May 18, at 2:30 p. m. from the resi-

dence,
Philadelphia papers please copy.
Powertson—At Stamford, Conn., Friday, May 14, 127,
Charles G. Powelson, in his S2d year.
Funeral service at Stamford Baptist Church, Monday,
May 17, at 2:30 p. m. May 17, at 2:30 p. m.

SCOVEL—On Sunday, May 16, Louis L. Scovel, at his residence, No. 170 State-at., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THACHER—In this city, Saturday morning, May 15, 1807, Thomas Thacher, in the 78th year of his age. Puneral at Yarmouthport, Mass., on Tuesday, at 1:80 p. m.

TITSWORTH—On May 15, at Dunellen, N. J., Isaac B.

Titsworth, in his 02d year.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, from his labse-residence.

Church angeless at 2

VAN RENSSELAER—At Fishkill-on-Hudsen, on Friday, May 14, Emille, widow of J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Monday, May 17 at 2:30 p. m. Monday, May 17 at 2:30 p. m.

WALKER—On Saturday, May 15, Cornella Macy, wife
of Isane H. Walker and daughter of Eliza L. and the
late William H. Macy.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 108 West 76th—a.,
on Tuesday morning, at 10:30 a. m.
Interment at Woodlawn.

Memhers of the Society of the Colonial Dames of the
State of New-York are requested to attend the funeral of
their late member, Mrs. Isane H. Walker, at her late residence, No. 108 West 76th-st., New-York City, on Tuesday,
May 18, at 10:30 a. m.

HELENA RUTHERFURD ELY, Recording Secretary. WOOD-On Saturday, May 15, at No. 105 Past 18th-at. George Wood, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church Stuyvesant Square, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock

Woodlawn Cemetery.
Office, No. E. 23d-st.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward) Harlem Raffrond.

Special Notices.

Bartens & Rice Co., former:y 20 John St., beg to announce the opening of their new store, 328 Fifth Av., between 324 and 334 Sts.,

CREAM OF CUCUMBERS unequalled for the prevention and cure of chap-ds and face. Just the thing to keep the skin soft with the spring months.

Junction 5th Ave. Broadway and 25th St.,

5th Ave., cor. 47th St., and 555 Columbus Ave.

Heinigke & Bowen, New-York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS Amateur Photographers can have their films de-

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 22d, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows:

PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers calling on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Taursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

cumard. French and German steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantle mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MALS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY—At \$3 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guaternals, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and For p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY—At \$1 p. m. (oupplementary 1:30 p. m.) for St. Domingo and Turk's Island, per s. s. Cherokee; at \$3 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 p. m. for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per s. s. Cherokee; at \$3 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at \$3 p. m. for Cube, per s. s. Saratoga, via Havana; at \$1 p. m. for Cube, per s. s. Saratoga, via Havana; at \$1 p. m. for Cube, per s. s. Saratoga, via Havana; at \$1 p. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Philadelphia, at \$8 a. m. for Bermuia, per s. s. Orlineco; at \$3.30 p. m.) for Reazil and La Plata countries, per s. s. Coleridge, via Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro (detters for North Brazil must be directed "per Santo Domingo"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per s. s. Valencia.

**RIDAY—At \$10 a. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per s. s. Valencia.

**RIDAY—At \$10 a. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Porture Island, Part au Prince, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagen, per s. s. Alendana (etters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alene").

**SATURDAY—At \$10 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Porture Island, Part au Prince, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagen, per s. s. Alendana"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Porture Island, Part au Prince, Jamaica, Savanilla and Tologo must be direc